

# Chinese Americans

Mariana, Kathleen, Mukul, Will

## When

- Large groups of Chinese Americans arrived in California during the 1840s and 1850s



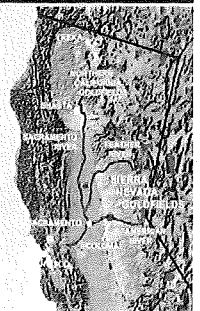
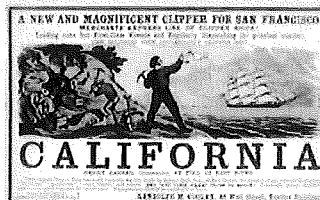
## Where

- California



## Why

- The Gold Rush
  - Desire to work in California's gold fields.



## Social Forces

- In 1903, In Wyoming the state federation of labor supported a union of Chinese and Japanese miners who fought for the same wages and treatment as other union miners
- These Independent unions increased both the overall strength of the labor movement and the tension between labor and management.

## Political Forces

- Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act due to protests from the Anti-Chinese movement and the effect that the Chinese were having on American jobs.
- The Chinese Exclusion Act prevented any Chinese other than students, teachers, merchants, or government officials from entering the U.S.



## Significant Individuals

- Denis Kearney was the leader of the Anti-Chinese movement in California.
- He made hundreds of speeches throughout the state, each ending with the message, "the Chinese must go!"
- His efforts led to the Chinese Exclusion Act being passed.



## Significant Mechanisms

Gain equality through the law, like in the Yick Wo v Hopkins case in 1886, which confirmed that the 14th amendment applies to all people in the U.S regardless if they're citizens or not.

## Pivotal Events

The 1965 Immigration Act eliminated the national quota system entirely. This enabled 20,000+ Chinese immigrants to enter the U.S. each year, thus prohibiting the exclusion of Chinese Americans.

## Pivotal Events cont.

In 1943, Congress repealed the Chinese Exclusion Acts. These acts had previously restricted Chinese-Americans from becoming U.S. citizens.

### Chinese Exclusion Repeal Is Sought; UN Charter Cited

By KENNETH C. CRAGG  
Ottawa, Dec. 3 (Staff).—Repeal of the Chinese Immigration Act of 1923, the only Chinese exclusion law in effect on the continent, was urged upon Immigration Minister James A. Glen today by a delegation of six introduced by David Croll, M.L.A. Spadina.

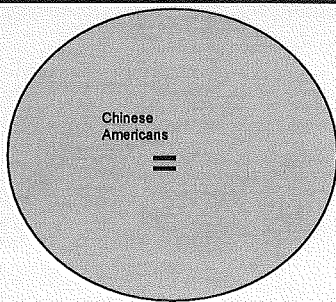
## Pivotal Events cont.

In their war against communism during the Cold War in 1962, JFK allowed for 15,000+ refugees from Communist China to immigrate into the United States.

## Pivotal Events cont.

The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association was formed in the mid 19th century to help Chinese Americans settle inside the U.S and also promoted social and economical success of Chinese Americans in society

By 1996...



## Danish Explanation

- Gained immigration rights
  - Some were employed by railroad companies
- vs
- Racism and Discrimination

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# Irish-Americans

By: Caitlyn, Olivia, Mira, and Eric

## Early History

- Began arriving in the early 1800s but most after the 1846 Irish potato famine
- Irish potato famine: a plant disease killed many of the potato crops in Ireland, which was the most stable crop of the Irish peasants. This drove Ireland into a famine, killing as many as 1 million and sending over 1 million more to immigrate to America.
- They settled into large eastern cities like Boston and New York, where they could create ethnic neighborhoods and communities
- 1890: twice as many Irish people in NYC as in Dublin, Ireland

## Marginalization

- Once in America, Irish immigrants were treated as "undesirables"
- Many would not employ them, and if they did, they only were hired for low paying and degrading positions
- Those who became economically successful were subjected to extreme social isolation and not allowed to enter the upper or middle Protestant classes
- Officials hoped to keep Irish separated into their own neighborhoods, that were extremely overcrowded and poverty-stricken
- A large component of their prejudices were due to religious tensions
- Kennedy's Irish Catholic background concerned voters during his 1960 run for presidency
- Irish Catholics were not fully accepted until well into the 20th century
- Know Nothing Party: political party that was anti-Catholic and anti-immigrant, particularly against the rise of Catholicism brought by Irish immigrating to the U.S. after the potato famine

## "No Irish Need Apply"

I'm a decent boy just landed from the town of Ballyfad;  
I want a situation and I want it very bad.  
I've seen employment advertised, "It's just the thing," says I,  
But the dirty spalpeen ended with "No Irish Need Apply."  
"Whoo," says I, "that is an insult, but to get the place I'll try."  
So I went there to see the blackguard with his "No Irish Need Apply."  
*Chorus:*  
Some do think it is a misfortune to be christened Pat or Dan,  
But to me it is an honor to be born an Irishman.  
  
I started out to find the house, I got there mighty soon;  
I found the old chap seated — he was reading the *Tribune*.  
I told him what I came for, when he in a rage did fly;  
"No!" he says, "You are a Paddy, and no Irish need apply."  
Then I gets my dander rising, and I'd like to black his eye  
For to tell an Irish gentleman "No Irish Need Apply."  
I couldn't stand it longer so a-hold of him I took,  
And I gave him such a welting as he'd get at Donnybrook.  
He hollered "Milla Murther," and to get away did try,  
And swore he'd never write again "No Irish Need Apply."  
Well, he made a big apology; I told him then goodbye,  
Saying, "When next you want a beating, write 'No Irish Need Apply.'"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q6Dy0oNfsUM>

## Knights of Equity

- Knights of Equity was formed to fight against the discrimination of Irish Catholics in the U.S.
- The group's purpose was "to create and foster a spirit of mutual helpfulness among its members; to advance them intellectually and socially; and by co-operation among them, to promote their material interests and well-being."
- Formed as a secret body for men with the following qualification: Irish heritage, Roman Catholic, over the age of 21, and a resident of the city where a Knights of Equity had an office.
- The Knights of Equity are known for their celebration of St. Patrick's Day and their contribution to many local Irish and Roman Catholic causes.

## Ancient Order of Hibernians

- Founded in 1836 in New York to protect Irish immigrants from those who violently attacked their churches and neighborhoods.
- Due to the increase in Irish immigration, the AOH started out as and continued to be the largest Irish society in the United States.
- Goals of the AOH include preserving the culture including arts, music, and dance in the American society.
- The AOH was active in problems concerning the Irish such as economic struggles of the Irish as well as social isolation and dealt with offenses from the Know Nothing Party throughout much of its early history

## 69th Infantry Regiment

- Military unit known as "Fighting 69th" from the Civil War's Irish Regiment
- Irish heritage unit with many of its traditions and symbols deriving from when the regiment was made entirely of Irish-Americans
- Participated in Civil War, World War I, World War II, Iraq War, and Afghanistan War
- Noted for its ability to tackle hard missions: "When anything absurd, forlorn, or desperate was to be attempted, the Irish Brigade was called upon."

## 69th Infantry Regiment (cont.)

- Volunteer to march in St. Patrick's parade in NYC
  - other groups opposed Irish presence and were willing to use violence to break up Irish events, but now the parade is protected



## New York City Draft Riot

- The working class, primarily Irish, of New York were upset with the new laws that the Congress passed to draft men to fight in the Civil War
- Turned into a race riot, primarily Irish whites attacking blacks
- White workers enacted their desires to eradicate the working class black male presence from the city
- White workers asserted their superiority over blacks

## Immigration Act of 1965

- Abolished the national origins quota system established with the Emergency Immigration Acts of 1921 and 1924 (system that limited the number of immigrants from any country to 3% of its population and was later reduced to 2%)
- Preference was given to skilled persons and immigrants who were closely related to American citizens - good for Irish because they were white and spoke English
- After 5 years of residency in the U.S. immigrants could apply for citizenship

## Political Bosses

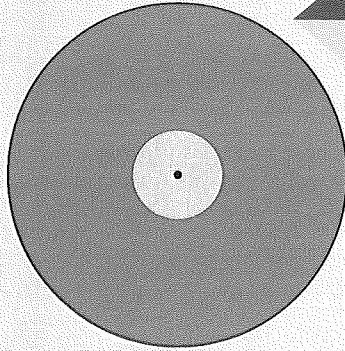
- Political bosses were heads of organized groups that controlled the activities of a political party in a city (political machines)
- Many bosses were first or second generation immigrants
- They helped immigrants with naturalization, housing, and jobs in exchange for their votes
- Example: "Big Jim" Pendergast was an Irish-American saloonkeeper who worked his way up from precinct captain to Democratic city boss in Kansas City. He aided Italian, African-Americans, and Irish voters in his ward.

## Kennedy Family

- "The main motif of Irish history in the United States is the search for power." -William Shannon
- 1849: Patrick Kennedy emigrated from Ireland to the U.S.
- John Francis Fitzgerald: "the quintessential merry Irish 'politico'" -- 3 terms in Congress and 2 terms as mayor of Boston (1)
- "Relying on Joe Kennedy's money, an imaginative use of the old Boston Irish political machine, a powerful public relations machine, and the personal involvement of the glamorous Kennedy family, the Kennedys bypassed the Democratic Party organization." (1)
- Revolutionary moment when JFK became president because he was the first Irish Catholic president of the U.S.



Danish



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# The Equality and Hierarchy of Women in American History

*By Emma, Jess, Noah, and Tim*

## Early History

Seneca Falls Convention 1848

- began the Women Suffrage movement
- organized by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Women couldn't vote and were treated politically and socially inferior to men

## Key Individuals

Helen Kendrick Johnson- Wrote the book *Woman and the Republic* which was the start and arguably the best piece of work written on women suffrage ever.

Alice Paul- A leader in the suffrage movements of the 20's. Was a key leader in educating the next generation

Susan B. Anthony- founded NWSA, worked alongside Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

-Went around in the 1870's giving 75-100 speeches annually

## Key Individuals Continued

Elizabeth Cady Stanton: born in 1815

- An American social activist, abolitionist and the leading figure in the first push for women's suffrage

Lucy Stone: born in 1818.

a prominent American orator, abolitionist, and suffragist, and a vocal advocate and organizer promoting rights for women. First woman from Massachusetts to earn a college degree.

Margaret Sanger: American birth control activist, sex educator and nurse. Founded the American Birth Control League

## Key Groups

-International Council of Women: A large group of Women spanning many countries, they came together to speak, raise support for the gaining of their rights.

-National Women's Party - Formed in 1916, lead by Alice Paul, used radical tactics to push for the suffrage amendment

-National American Woman Suffrage Association - Formed in 1890. Merge of the **National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA)** led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, and the **American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA)**, led by Lucy Stone, Henry Blackwell, and Julia Ward Howe.

## Planned Parenthood

- Planned Parenthood (PPFA) first started in 1916 when Margaret Sanger started selling birth control along with two other women.
- They were arrested immediately and convicted but it was eventually overturned.
- The clinic was started up again in 1938 with the new name "American Birth Control League".
- This was too controversial so by 1942 they became a part of what would eventually be the PPFA

## Methods Used

- "Paul's group freely adopted the more militant tactics of its English counterparts, picketing and conducting mass rallies and marches to raise public awareness and support." (USHR)

-Tried to pass smaller pieces of legislation that would lead to a small victory

- "several generations of woman suffrage supporters lectured, wrote, marched, lobbied, and practiced civil disobedience to achieve what many Americans considered a radical change of the Constitution." (National Archives)

- Used lectures in large groups to help spread their message to both women and men

## Important Events

-1919: women gain right to vote with 19th amendment

-1920: 40% of American Women were in the workforce and women were entering jobs that were previously closed off for them

-1960s feminism resurgence: economic, political, social equality with women and men

- tried to pass Equal Rights Movement in 1970s, failed to be ratified

## Four pivotal events

- Seneca Falls Convention
- The creation of the I.C.W. in 1888
- 19th Amendment
- Birth Control (Baird v. Eisenstadt)

## Seneca Falls Convention

In 1848 a group of people organized the first women's right convention. It provoked rights that included social, civil and religious for women. Female quakers organized the event. The convention's historian said that the notes from the convention were "the single most important factor in spreading news of the women's rights movement around the country in 1848 and into the future"

## The Creation of the ICW

Founded in 1888, it was one of the first international women organizations. Its goal was to form a national council for women in every country. Process was slow in all the countries except for the US. By 1938, countries affiliated with this group rose to 36. In 2002, there are national councils in 75 countries.

## The years of 1910-1920/19th amendment

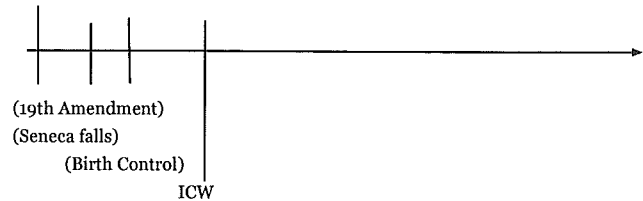
Between 1910 and 1918, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota and Washington all extended voting rights to women. It was passed by Congress on June 4, 1919, and was ratified on August 18, 1920. Its goal was to promise all female citizens in the United States the right to vote. This had been a change waiting to the Constitution for years.

Mississippi was the final state to ratify the 19th amendment in 1984.

## Birth Control (Baird v. Eisenstadt)

The Supreme Court (in Baird v. Eisenstadt) legalized birth control for all citizens of this country in 1972. This movement began in 1916, with Margaret Sanger opening a clinic. It established the rights of unmarried people to receive and use contraception. This ruling struck down a law prohibiting the use of contraceptives to unmarried people.

## Danish



### Equality

Today, women make \$0.77 for \$1 men make at the same job

### Hierarchy

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# Italian-American Equality and Hierarchy

By Peter Santo, Stu Badertscher and Emily Fowler

## Italian Immigration

- Since 1610, small groups of Italians have been immigrating to states such as Virginia
  - left for political and religious reasons
    - Protestants (specifically Waldensians) escaped persecution in Northern Italy
- Between 1880-1920, 4 million Italians immigrated to the United States
  - escaping: agricultural poverty, overpopulation, soil infertility, poor health conditions
  - benefits of US: economic improvements and social mobility
- Popular Settle Spots: East Coast (New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey), Detroit, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Milwaukee, and Chicago.
  - 97 percent of Italian immigrants landed in New York City, making it the city with the largest number of Italian immigrants.
  - 1849 several hundred of Italians were attracted to California for the Gold Rush



## Life in America

- Padrones (labor bosses) recruited men in Italy and sent them to America to work for them
  - lower wages than Americans
  - Wives entered the workforce to help with low income men received
- When Italians and other groups began to make their way to America in the early 1900s Americans pushed back with the rise of Nativism. Nativism was overt favoritism towards native-born Americans and was designed to push groups like the Italians to the periphery.
- 1880s- Italians were viewed as a class hostile to the nation's institutions or to its best interests. The rapid increase in their numbers raised fear among nativists.
  - Italians were perceived by many as a dangerous people. The press accounts and descriptions added that Italians were lazy, cruel, ferocious, and bloodthirsty.

## Key Figures:

- One famous Italian-American revolutionary leader was William Paca, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1782, Paca became the governor of Maryland, the first governor of Italian heritage in the nation.
- Waldensians - immigrated to United States after protestant persecution
  - created more tension between natives and Italians because of nativism: thought that they were anti-catholics
- Saint Frances X. Cabrini: "Mother Cabrini"; Italian missionary; first American saint
  - 1880 she founded, with seven other women, the order of Sisters of the Sacred Heart. Pope Leo XIII sent her to America to work with the immigrants in New York. She started with nothing, and in her first year acquired 450 acres along the Hudson River to use for an orphanage. She traveled all over the United States and South America for work, founding orphanages, hospitals and schools. She founded sixty-seven schools, hospitals and orphanages, one for every year of her life.



## Pivotal Events:

- Italians experienced widespread discrimination in housing and employment: These three actions were taken against Italians in the 1890s:
  - In 1891, a New Orleans mob hung eleven Italian suspects following the acquittal of some for the murder of the city's superintendent of police.
  - When the chief of police was found shot to death on the street one night, the mayor blamed "Sicilian gangsters" and rounded up more than 100 Sicilian Americans. Eventually, 19 were put on trial and, as the nation's Italian Americans watched nervously, were found not guilty for lack of evidence. Before they could be freed, however, a mob of 10,000 people, including many of New Orleans' most prominent citizens, broke into the jail. They dragged 11 Sicilians from their cells and lynched them, including two men jailed on other offenses.
- In 1895, Colorado miners and residents killed six Italians involved in a native-born saloon keeper's death.
- In 1896, a Louisiana town mob broke into a jail and lynched three Italian prisoners.



## Pivotal Events

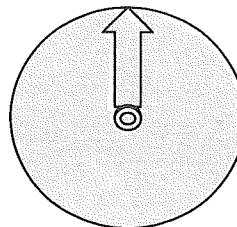
- 1930s- second-generation Italian Americans began to make political gains as part of the Democratic Party's New Deal coalition. Also for the first time, the national popular culture began to include Italian Americans among its heroes. In music, sports, politics, and cinema the careers of Frank Sinatra, Joe DiMaggio, Fiorello LaGuardia, Frank Capra, and Don Ameche suggested that national attitudes toward Italians were in transition.
- World War II was a critical benchmark in the acceptance of Italian Americans. More than 500,000 Italian Americans joined the U.S. military, serving in all theaters, including the Italian campaign. The war effort and ensuing anti-communist crusade stressed conformity, loyalty, and patriotism
  - Their wholehearted support of America's cause and their disproportionately high ratio of service in the military legitimized them in the eyes of many Americans. The war also transformed many "Little Italies", as men and women left for military service or to work in war industries. Many newly affluent Italian Americans left for suburban locations and fresh opportunities

## Pivotal Events



- National Italian American Foundation: Founded in 1975, in order to provide the nation's growing Italian American community with an organized voice in Washington, DC, the National Italian American Foundation (NIAF) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan, educational foundation that promotes Italian American culture and heritage.
- Criticisms of Italians became integral to the success of legislative drives to enact the Nativist Literacy Test in 1917, and National Origins Acts 1921 and 1924
  - immigrants who could not read or write their native language were excluded from the work force.
  - Government restricted immigration into the United States from parts of Eastern and Southern Europe and practically all of Asia -- allowed average 2% of country's population into the United States.

## Danish



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## Native Americans

Julie, Jake, and Kaylie

## De Jure Marginalization

Jacksonian Era (1824-1840)

- Indian Removal Act of 1830
  - authorized by President Jackson to grant unsettled lands west of the Mississippi in exchange for Indian lands within existing state borders, forcing Native Americans to relocate
  - Although the relocation was voluntary, Jackson stated that the federal government would not protect Native Americans from state law; the tribes would be forced to pay for their own removal, and they would not receive the promised annuities and goods during their first year in the West

## Trail of Tears

- Cherokee Indians were forced to move westward, away from their native lands in the southeast
- Thousands died (about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the 16,000) after being forcibly evicted from their homes during 1838

## De Jure Marginalization Continued

- Dawes Act (1887) divided Native American reservations into individual plots in order to "civilize" Native Americans by forcing them into agriculture
- Instead of integrating Native Americans into the US, Dawes Act resulted in crumbling of Indian tribal life

## De Facto Marginalization

- Reservations - physically separated from rest of society and pushed to periphery
  - lack of economic opportunity, overcrowded, and underfunded for housing and health needs
- alcoholism - rate of alc. among Nat. Americans is 6x the US average
  - illegal on some reservations --> crime and lawsuits
  - also leads to increase in poverty, low life expectancy, misery and violence

## Advancement

Native Americans advanced in the sociopolitical hierarchy using:

- organizations
- court case
- legislation

## Bureau of Indian Affairs

- established in 1824 under instruction of Thomas L. McKenney - want to move and civilize NAs by persuasion not force
- BIA functioned like a state or federal government for Native Americans,
  - PROVIDED: various services from education to law enforcement
  - ASSISTED: Native people to manage their own affairs under the trust relationship to the Federal Government
  - FACILITATED: development of their human and natural resource potential
    - BUT BIA criticized for ineptitude and fraud
    - lawsuit against because did not fulfill obligation to manage lands for the benefit of Native Americans

## United States v. Winans (1905)

- Increased population and greater competition for fishing channels led to Native Americans being pushed to the periphery.
- Supreme Court ruled that Yakama fishers could not be excluded from their traditional off-reservation fishing locations by a non-Native landowner.

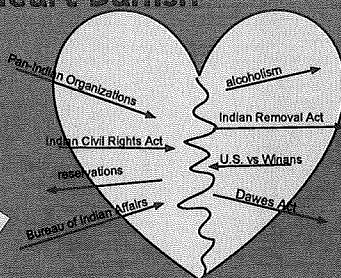
## Pan-Indian Organizations

- organizations made up of more than one tribe/nations during the early 1900s that protested negative aspects of federal government's Indian policy
- National Congress of American Indians (est. 1944) worked toward reservation conditions, promote treaty rights, and advance education

## Indian Civil Rights Act (1968)

Indian tribes were given rights to powers of self government (could not make laws going against 10 amendments)

## Heart Danish



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# MEXICAN AMERICANS

By John, Lexie, Matt and Jeff

## Early History

"People of Mexican descent arrived in the Far Northern territories claimed by Spain as early as the sixteenth century. The earliest pobladores (settlers) established themselves in northern New Mexico. Others who followed made their way into central and eastern Texas during the 1710s, into southern California in the 1760s, and into the modern-day Tucson area of Arizona in the 1770s."

([http://go.galegroup.com/ehic/ReferenceDetailsPage/ReferenceDetailsWindow?fullOverType=&query=&prodId=UHC&windowState=normal&contentModules=&display=query&mode=view&displayGroupName=Reference&limit=&u=min\\_in\\_wellhigh&currentPage=&disableHighlighting=false&displayGroups=&sortBy=&source=&search\\_within\\_results=&p=UHC%3AWHC&action=e&catId=&activityType=&scanId=&documentId=GAL%7CBT2350040242](http://go.galegroup.com/ehic/ReferenceDetailsPage/ReferenceDetailsWindow?fullOverType=&query=&prodId=UHC&windowState=normal&contentModules=&display=query&mode=view&displayGroupName=Reference&limit=&u=min_in_wellhigh&currentPage=&disableHighlighting=false&displayGroups=&sortBy=&source=&search_within_results=&p=UHC%3AWHC&action=e&catId=&activityType=&scanId=&documentId=GAL%7CBT2350040242))

## History and Roots in the U.S.

In 1845, the independent republic of Texas became a U.S. state. The Mexicans living there suddenly found themselves living in America. They were not offered U.S. citizenship, however, so they were not officially considered Mexican Americans. The first official Mexican Americans entered the union when Mexico ceded the northern part of its territory to the United States at the end of the Mexican-American War (1846–1848). The Mexican inhabitants of that land were given the choice of either becoming U.S. citizens or relocating south to Mexican territory. About 80% (or 80,000) of them chose to stay and become U.S. citizens, comprising the first large group of official Mexican Americans.

(Gale Academic Library, Mexican Americans)

## Key individuals and mechanisms

Individual	Method
Cesar Chavez -led a strike for the hispanic farm workers in California and Florida (USHistory.com)	-Used similar methods to MLK -Strike -Organized the United States union -enacted a nationwide boycott of grapes -3 week hunger strike in order to receive national attention -nonviolent
Brown Berets -wanted to take control of the Chicago neighborhoods (USHistory.com)	-Modeled themselves after the Black Panther Party
Santa Anna -fought for Spain during the Mexican independence war, then switched sides in order to defend the Mexican Americans (The American Textbook)	-fought in the Mexican American war -fought at the battle for the Alamo -used politics by becoming President -gave up his wealth to fight for Mexican Americans
League of United Nations (LULAC) -created in Texas -did not work in the end, but gave Mexican Americans publicity and they gained recognition through the actions of the (LULAC) (National Park Service, American Latino Theme Study)	-tried to limit/stop segregation of Mexican Americans in schools -gained significance, power and legitimacy through legal cases

## Pivotal Events: Deportation

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By the 1930s, Mexican Americans became a major target of government action during the Great Depression. They presented an easy target since most Mexican Americans were farm laborers, a type of job which was not protected by federal or state laws. Many returned to Mexico to seek out employment there, while others were forcefully sent to Mexico during the 1930s. Mexican Americans became the target of one of the largest mass removal efforts ever promoted by the U.S. government, as well as state governments, particularly California's.

(Gale Academic resources, Ethnic Relations)

## Pivotal Events: WWII

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- Mexican braceros hired to harvest crops during war (many stayed in US after)
- About 300,000 joined armed forces
- Company E of the 141st Regiment, 36th Division (All Mexican-American Unit), became one of the most decorated of the war
- Longoria Incident- Felix Longoria killed in Philippines, undertaker in hometown in Texas refused to provide family with funeral services.

## Pivotal Events: Mexican American war

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- 1846 to 1848, conflict between United States and Mexico
- United States took over areas such as California and New Mexico, which were then part of Mexico's Territory.
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed on February 2, 1848, after Mexico could not defend itself.
- United States bought much of Mexico's territory which makes up much of the South West today.
- Many Mexicans stayed in the conquered territories and choose to become American Citizens.



## Pivotal Events: Railroads

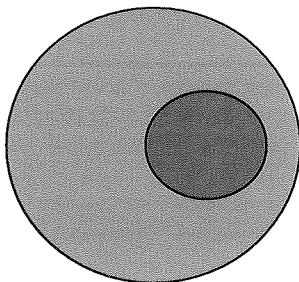
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- In late 1800's Railroad and mine workers in the Southwest were forced into debt peonage, a system that bound laborers into slavery in order to work off a debt to the employer. Finally ruled unconstitutional in 1911 by the Supreme Court in violation of 13th amendment
- late 1800 railroads highered Mexican Americans in the southwest
- 1902 national reclamation act gave government assistance for irrigation projects
  - Mexican Americans left railroads and migrated towards working in fields more



## Mexican American Danish

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